## In the Specification:

On page 26, delete the pending abstract (two paragraphs), and insert the following new abstract:

A method for obtaining the leucocyte components from human blood, comprises including (A) a first step for fracturing the cell membrane of leucocytes of the human blood by using a freezing and defrosting work method, a supersonic application, a laser irradiation, an osmotic pressure changing work method, a vacuum chamber, or the like and (B) a second step for separating and collecting the leucocyte-components containing the leucocytes with fractured cell membranes from the blood liquid resulted from the first step, containing the leucocytes with fractured cell membranes, by means way of a centrifugal precipitation technique or an electrophoresis technique. After being separated and collected, the leucocyte components are, respectively, subjected to various therapeutic tests using blood samples collected from patients suffering from various diseases to determine the therapeutic effects.

Thus separated and collected leucocyte components is respectively subjected to various therapeutic tests using blood samples collected from patients suffering from various diseases to know the therapeutic effects.

On page 1, replace the paragraph beginning at line 6 (under the heading Related Applications) with the following new paragraph:

This application is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Patent Application 09/520,624, entitled METHOD FOR

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OBTAINING COMPONENTS FROM CULTURED LEUCOCYTE, filed March 7, 2000, and invented by Tsukasa Matsumoto, now abandoned.

On page 9, please replace the heading entitled BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING with the following new heading:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

On pages 9 and 10, please replace the paragraphs under the heading BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING with the following new paragraphs:

Fig. 1 is a FIGS. 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, and 1g illustrate photographic data captured observed through a phase-contrast microscope showing the exemplar classifications of leucocytes cultured for 48 hours;

Fig. 2 FIGS. 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, and 2f is another illustrate photographic data captured observed through a phase-contrast microscope showing fractionated blood samples prepared by a by the method for fractionating red blood cells of human blood which include including one series photographed showing immediately after inoculated inoculation with bacteria, and the other another series photographed showing 24 hours later; and

Fig. 3 FIGS. 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3j, 3k, 3l is other illustrate photographic data captured observed through a phase-contrast microscope showing fractionated blood samples prepared by a by the method for fractionating red blood cells of human blood which include including one series photographed showing immediately after inoculated inoculation with bacteria and incubated

leucocytes or antibiotics, and the other another series showing photographed, alternately, 39 hours later or 28 to 29 hours later.

Fig. 4 FIGS. 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d illustrate is photographic data captured observed through a phase-contrast microscope illustrating a comparison of BLCR incubated both with and without leucocytes over a period of 9 days.

Fig. 5 FIGS. 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, and 5g illustrate is photographic data captured observed through a phase-contrast microscope illustrating the effects of separately incubating both frozen and living white blood cells with lower layer red blood cells.

Fig. 6 FIGS. 6a, 6b, 6c, and 6d illustrate 49 photographic data captured observed through a phase-contrast microscope illustrating the effects of adding and

Fig. 7 FIGS. 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 7e, and 7f illustrate is photographic data captured observed through a phase-contrast microscope illustrating the effects of adding WBCS from both a healthy person and a diabetic patient into upper and lower layer RBCs.

incubating white blood cells with muscle and fat tissue.

Fig. 8 FIGS. 8a, 8b, 8c, and 8d illustrate is photographic data captured observed through a phase-contrast microscope illustrating the results of adding frozen and living white blood cells from both a healthy person and a patient with hepatitis to ULRBCs.

Fig. 9 FIGS. 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, and 9h illustrate is photographic data captured observed through a phase-contrast microscope illustrating a comparison of the results of incubating frozen and living white blood cells from both a healthy person and a hepatitis patient with both TLRC and BLRC.

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Fig. 10 FIGS. 10a, 10b, 10c, 10d, 10e, 10f, 10g, and 10h illustrate is photographic data captured ebserved through a phase contrast microscope illustrating a comparison of the effects on erythrocyte activity of the addition of living and frozen white blood cells from both a healthy person and a hepatitis patient.